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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Multinational Programming and Operational Centre
(ECA/MULPOC) for Eastern and Southern
African States

Seventh Meeting of the MULPOC
Committee of Officials

Addis Ababa
5-9 March 1984

LC/NAIROBI

ASSISTANCE TO LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

Agenda item VIII (a) (Assistance to Liberation Movements)

Introduction

1. The purpose of this report is to up-date a report submitted to the Sixth meetings of the Lusaka MULPOC Policy Organs held in Mbabane, Swaziland, from 7-16 February 1983, on the assistance that ECA has given to Liberation Movements in recent years.

2. On the 30 July 1963 ECOSOC adopted on ECA-sponsored resolution which provided that "The Republic of South Africa shall **not** take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa until the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa, shall find that conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored by a change in its racial policy."1/ Since the racial situation in South Africa has changed for the worse over the years, the Commission adopted resolution 370 (XIV) in March 1979 on direct assistance by ECA to Liberation Movements recognised by the Organization of African Unity, especially in the field of training and manpower. The resolution also called upon "The United Nations, its specialised agencies and non-governmental organisations to collaborate with the Commission in developing direct assistance programmes to members of Liberation Movements recognised by the OAU."2/

The paragraphs that follow deal in outline only with the various ways in which efforts have been made to render the assistance referred to in these resolutions.

Economic Sanctions and and Economic Strategy for Post-Apartheid South Africa

3. As explained under agenda item VIII (b), project documents have been submitted to the Administrator, UNDP, New York, on these two studies. These documents were agreed with the A.N.C. (S.A.) (who asked for one of them). The Secretary-General of the A.N.C. subsequently cabled New York requesting the UNDP to consider them favourably. We await New York's reply.

Migratory Labour in Southern Africa

4. Work done in this field has been set out in detail under agenda item 5 (V) (e) concerning the activities of the Southern Africa Labour Commission (SALC). What SALC now needs is hard cash to enable it to implement its programmes aimed at providing alternative employment for migrant workers in their home countries as a step towards the withdrawal by suppliers States of their labour from South Africa. In this connection SALC needs the support of all member States of the MULPOC, of all OAU member States, of the United Nations family of organizations and bilateral and multilateral donors.

1/ Resolution 974 (XXXVI) (D) (II), E/3816, Suppl. No.1.

2/ Resolution 370 (XIV), E/CN.14/725, p. 196, 27 March 1979.

African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW)

5. As set out under agenda item VIII (c), the ATRCW is undertaking studies on women under apartheid and problems of refugees pursuant to resolution 447 (XVII) of the ECA Conference of Ministers. The recommendations of this study will form the basis of further action by the ATRCW in this field. An application has already been received by the P.A.C. (Azania) for assistance under this heading and shall be processed once the studies referred to above have been completed.

6. Fellowships/Training in relation to Programmes/Projects supporting Liberation Movements

(a) Two programmes have been established under the funded fellowships to assist SWAPO in training personnel for a free Namibia:

- Programme No.1 - Project of the UN Council for Namibia in the Nationhood programme - fellowships in the Transport Sector.

- Programme No.2 - Secondment Programme for Namibians.

(b) Programme number 1 was prepared by the UN Council for Namibia and approved for financing by the UNDP, with ECA as executing agency. The original programme proposal provided for the training of 18 Namibians in various aspects of transport operation, maintenance and administration, to ensure the existence of a corps of trained manpower to operate and develop the transport network of a free and independent Namibia. However, the plan has been modified and the programme which now runs from 1980-1984 provides for thirty-four (34) fellowships. Thirty-two (32) of the thirty-four fellowships have been allocated. The Secretariat is awaiting the decision of the Institute regarding two trainees whose nominations were later withdrawn by the Institute.

(c) The present position is as follows:

Candidates	Field	Host Institution	Comments
2 Trainees	Operation and Maintenance of railway rolling stock	Zambia Railways	Training undertaken Aug.1980 to Agusut 1981
2 Trainees	Railway maintenance	Tanzam Railway	19.3.81 - May 1982
2 Trainees	Signalling telecoms.	Tanzam Railways	January 82-January 83
2 Trainees	Mech. engineering	Tanzania Railway	January 82-January 83
8 Trainees	In-service training Railway operations	Sudan Railways, Atbara	August 82 - August 83
12 Trainees	Supervisor/fitter categories	Zambia Railways	27 July 83-July 1984

Candidates	Field	Host Institution	Comments
2 Trainees	Railway maintenance (signal telecommunications Diesel Traction mechanic)	Zambia Railways	January 83-January 84
2 Trainees	In-service Locomotive driving	Nigeria Railways Corporation	February 1984 for one year
1 Trainee	Port Management	Tanzania Harbours Authority	Candidature withdrawn by SWAPO
1 Trainee	Road Transport Management	Newcastle Polytechnic (UK)	Candidature withdrawn by SWAPO
1 Trainee	Transport Economic	Newcastle Polytechnic (UK)	Candidature withdrawn by SWAPO
1 Trainee	Organization and Management of Railway systems	Newcastle Polytechnic (UK)	Candidature withdrawn by SWAPO

In the project Document "Transport survey for Namibia - Phase II" prepared by the ECA Transport Division, it was proposed that the areas of specialization, the numbers of persons to be trained and the costs be revised upwards.

Seminar

1 Trainee (Deputy Chief Logistic Coordinator SWAPO)	Port Management-Operations and study tour Odessa-USSR	9-23 August 1983

(d) Programme No.2 - Secondment programme for Namibians

Objectives: To expose third year students of United Nations Institute for Namibia (UNIN) in Lusaka to various experience in government and international organizations with a view to their taking up responsibilities when Namibia attains independence.

Implementation: For four consecutive years the ECA, at the request of the Institute, has arranged the attachment of these students to various divisions in areas of concentration as prescribed by the Institute, to the ECA Secretariat; the OAU Secretariat; Commercial, Housing and Mortgage Banks of Ethiopia. 12-15 students are involved yearly for a period of 9 months. For 1983 twenty-three students were accommodated. Fifteen trainnes participated in 1982 and 23 in 1983.

(e) This programme except for the Banks, has taken the form of on-the-job briefing by various officials, provision of reading materials, report writing and subsequent discussions. As far as possible, they get involved in the work of the Division concerned. The Ethiopian Banks have to be commended for the thoroughness of their programme.

(f) The effectiveness of these attachments is being improved each year, basing on previous experience, to ensure that the trainees actually gain effective practical experience of what it means or takes to run an office and to realize results.

Seminar

1 Trainee (SWAPO representative in Addis Ababa)	Moscow-USSR Methodology and machineries for Planning the science and technology components in national development plans	22 August - 1 September 1983

(g) Additionally, there is an ECAfunded programme of partial fellowships. This was established in 1980, and is financed from UNTFAD sources. Under this programme partial fellowships are granted to a limited number of science and technical teachers, management teachers and future managers and staffs of African universities. Liberation Movements, recognized by the OAU, are free to apply for these fellowships.

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5-9 March 1984
Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)

LC/NAIROBI

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDIES ON ECONOMIC SANCTIONS OF AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR POST-APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA

Seventh Meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC Committee of Officials

5 - 9 March 1984

Agenda item VIII(b) (Progress report on the implementation of studies on economic sanctions against South Africa and economic development strategy for Post-Apartheid South Africa)

Resolution V adopted by the Sixth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the MULPOC for Eastern and Southern African States, Mbabane, Swaziland, 14 - 16 February 1983, recalled ECOSOC resolution 974 (XXXVI) (D) (II) of 30 July 1963 suspending South Africa from membership of ECA as long as she practised apartheid; Commission resolution 370 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 calling for direct assistance to Liberation Movements recognised by the OAU; Lusaka MULPOC resolution of 23-25 March 1982 calling upon ECA secretariat to assist liberation movements to undertake studies on economic development strategies for post-apartheir South Africa; and General Assembly resolution 36/172 of December 1981 concerning the International Year for the Mobilisation for santions against South Africa. On the basis of these resolutions the Sixth Council of Ministers held in Mbabane, Swaziland, 14-16 February 1983, adopted its Resolution V reiterating its continued support for the Liberation Movements in their just struggle against racism and apartheid; endorsed the decisions of the Fifth Meeting on the implementation of projects aimed at assisting Liberation Movements; requested the UNDP Administrator to consider financing the two projects submitted to the UNDP by the ECA Executive Secretary on economic sanctions against South Africa and on the economic strategy for post-apartheid South Africa. Two project documents were finally submitted to the UNDP through the ECA/UNDP Liaison Office in Addis Ababa for transmission to New York. A reply is still awaited.

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LC/NAIROB

REPORT ON A STUDY ON WOMEN UNDER APARTHEID AND PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES

(b) economic and social effects on education (formal and non-formal), employment (self, wage, salaries), access to land, training, health, family, life, family power relations, effects of migrant labour system, etc. bearing in mind the strategic position women occupy in the reproduction of the labour force for the highly developed apartheid economy. 1/

(c) psycho-cultural effects, attitudinal changes etc.;

4. evaluate the major changes that have occurred in the areas in (3) over certain time periods including the UN Decade for Women;

5. identify the existing problems and needs of women in rural, urban and peri-urban areas in South Africa, Namibia, the National liberation movements and the selected front-line States in the short, medium and long-term, specifying the problems and needs of different categories of women (e.g. young old, educated/uneducated, married/unmarried, mothers widows, heads of households, etc.);

6. make recommendations on action to be taken and measures of assistance at the levels of the national liberation movements, African governments and women organizations, the international community, etc.. If appropriate, propose a regional plan of action.

B. Study of Refugee and Displaced Women in independent African States

In consultation with the OAU, UNHCR, ECA, other UN agencies and appropriate NGOs the consultant will:

1. review all available literature (studies, reports, statistical data, periodical literature, etc.) and conduct field research to collect primary and secondary data on the topic;

2. analyse the root causes of refugee situation and define concepts of "refugee", "displaced person", in particular as they may have special application to women and children;

1/ The Copenhagen World Conference was informed that "the primary economic function of the African women in South Africa and Namibia is the reproduction of an African labour force, to the point that the domestic labour of women in fact subsidizes the apartheid system." See "The Effects of Apartheid on the Status of Women in Southern Africa". A/CONF.94/7, p.8.

3. Assess the effects of the refugee and displacement situation on women in quantitative and qualitative terms, in Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda in particular:

   (a) Juridico-political effects on personal status, legal status, safety and protection, participation in refugee associations, administration and decision-making in host-countries, camps, settlements and other places;

   (b) economic and social effects on education (formal and non-formal literacy, employment (self, wage, salaries), access to inputs for income-generation and self-support, training, health, family life, family power relations, etc..

   (c) psycho-cultural effects of sudden dislocation, heightened vulnerability, boredom and enforced inactivity, etc..

4. evaluate the major changes that have occurred in the area in (3) over certain time periods including the UN Decade for Women;

5. identify the existing problems and needs of women in rural, urban and peri-urban areas in the selected host countries in the short, medium and long-term, specifying the problems and needs of different categories of women (e.g. young/old, educated/uneducated, married/unmarried, mothers, widows, heads of households, etc.).

6. make recommendations on action to be taken and measures of assistance at the levels of the refugee and displaced communities themselves, African governments and women's organizations, the international community, etc. If appropriate, propose a regional plan of action.

It is proposed that the two consultants should meet in Addis Ababa for one week prior to the field research for an orientation and methodology seminar. Depending on availability of funds, the draft reports of the consultants will be discussed at an expert meeting in mid-1984 after which the final reports will be prepared for the Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development, scheduled at Arusha, Tanzania, 3-7 September 1984.